<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Colic           | 1. Pertaining to the colon.  
               2. A syndrome caused by severe paroxysmal pain due to disease of an abdominal organ.                                              |
| Corona          | A type of viral enteritis that affects canines, but is not as deadly as parvo.                                                            |
| Distemper       | A viral infection affecting several species; characterized in dogs by discharges from eyes and nose, vomiting, diarrhea, coughing and seizures. |
| DVM             | Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.                                                                                                            |
| Heartworm       | The common name for *Diroilaria*.                                                                                                         |
| Immunity        | 1. The condition of being immune; security against a particular disease; nonsusceptibility to the invasive or pathogenic effects of microorganisms or helminth parasites or to the toxic effect of antigenic substances. Also called functional or protective immunity.  
               2. Responsiveness to antigen that leads to more rapid binding or elimination of antigen than in the nonimmune state; it includes both humoral and cell-mediated immunity.  
               3. The capacity to distinguish foreign material from self, and to neutralize, eliminate, or metabolize that which is foreign by the physiological mechanisms of the immune response. |
| Parvo or Parvovirus | A viral infection which may affect cattle, dogs, cats and swine. Most commonly seen in dogs where the clinical symptoms are vomiting and diarrhea, often with blood, high fever and dehydration. |
| Rabies          | A highly fatal viral infection of the nervous system which affects all warm-blooded animal species. Rabies is one of the most important zoonoses because of the inevitably fatal outcome for the infected human. |
| Ringworm        | An infection of the superficial layers of the skin and the hair fibers with one of a group of dermatophytic fungi. The infection is very superficial and does almost no injury to animals but efforts are usually made to prevent its spread because it is highly infectious, including humans. Also called dermatophytosis. |
| Scabies         | An intensely pruritic dermatitis caused by the acarid mite *Sarcoptes scabiei*. Although there is some species specificity with subspecies of the mite, this is not complete. Also called sarcoptic mange, it is zoonotic. |
| Vaccination     | The introduction of vaccine into the body to produce immunity to a specific disease. The vaccine may be administered by subcutaneous or intradermal injection, by infusion into the mammary gland, by mouth or by inhalation of an aerosol. Also known as immunization. |
| Veterinarian    | A person trained and authorized to practice veterinary medicine and surgery; a doctor of veterinary medicine. |
# Terms: Course 102

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abscess</td>
<td>A localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by the disintegration of tissue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>That part of the central nervous system contained within the cranium (skull), comprising the forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain, and developed from the embryonic neural tube.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central nervous system (CNS)</td>
<td>The portion of the nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conjunctivitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the delicate membrane lining the eyelids and covering parts of the eyeball.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dermatitis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the skin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dewclaw</td>
<td>Rudimentary first digit of dogs and cats, found on the inner side of the front legs, above the weight-bearing digits. Commonly removed from puppies at an early age because of the susceptibility to injury throughout life. Occasionally found on the hindlegs of some dogs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflammation</td>
<td>A localized protective response elicited by injury or destruction of tissues, which serves to destroy, dilute, or wall off both the injurious agent and the injured tissue.</td>
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<td>Kidney</td>
<td>Either of the two organs in the lumbar region that filter the blood, excreting the end-products of body metabolism in the form of urine, and regulating the concentrations of hydrogen, sodium, potassium, phosphate, and other ions in the extracellular fluid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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| Muzzle                    | 1. The part of the face supported by the maxillae and nasal bones; the part of a dog's head anterior to the stop and cheeks, containing the nasal passages and bearing the nosepad.  
                              | 2. An appliance placed over the mouth of an animal, usually a dog, to prevent it from biting. |
| Otitis                    | Inflammation of the ear.                                                   |
| Otoscope                  | An instrument for inspecting the ear.                                       |
| Pulse                     | 1. A rhythmic wave.                                                        |
|                           | 2. The beat of the heart as felt through the walls of arteries. What is felt is not the blood pulsing through the arteries but a shock wave, generated by the abrupt ejection of blood from the heart, that travels along the arteries. |
| Restraint                 | Control of an animal so that it can be examined or treated.                |
| Stethoscope               | An instrument used to hear and amplify the sounds produced by the heart, lungs and other internal organs. |
Terms: Course 103

**Anemia**
A reduction below normal in the number or volume of erythrocytes or in the quantity of hemoglobin in the blood.

**Bacteria**
Single-celled microorganisms reproduced by cell division.

**Benign**
Not malignant; not recurrent; favorable for recovery.

**Biohazard**
Hazardous to biology (life, health)

**Electrocardiogram**
The record produced by electrocardiography; a tracing representing the heart’s electrical action derived by amplification of the minutely small electrical impulses normally generated by the heart. Called also ECG and EKG.

**Fecal**
1. The matter excreted by the intestines.
2. Test used in clinics to look for parasitic infections.

**Glucose**
A simple sugar, a monosaccharide in certain foodstuffs, especially fruit, and in normal blood; the major source of energy for many living organisms.

**Hematocrit**
The volume percentage of erythrocytes in whole blood; also, the apparatus or procedures used in its determination. The hematocrit (which means to separate blood) is determined by centrifuging a blood sample to separate the cellular elements from the plasma; the results of the test indicate the ratio of cell volume to plasma volume (packed cell volume, PCV) and are expressed as milliliters of packed cells per 100 mL of blood, or in volumes per 100 mL.

**Microscope**
An instrument used to view an enlarged image of small objects and reveal details of structure not otherwise distinguishable by the naked eye.

**Necropsy**
Examination of an animal’s body after death to determine the actual cause of death; called also postmortem examination. Autopsy is performed on humans.

**Parasite**
A plant or animal that lives upon or within another living organism at whose expense it obtains some advantage.

**PCV**
Packed-cell volume, the percentage of the volume of packed red cells in a given amount of blood

**Rabies**
A highly fatal viral infection of the central nervous system (CNS); an important zoonotic disease.

**Roundworm**
Any of the parasitic, nonsegmented, cylindrical in cross-section, elongated in shape, nematode worms which invade principally the gastrointestinal tract and multiply there. Almost any organ can be involved. The heartworm is a roundworm but found in the right side of the heart.

**Tapeworm**
Includes infestation with members of the class Cestoda, the true tapeworms.

**Urinalysis**
Analysis of the urine as an aid in the diagnosis of disease. Many types of tests are used in analyzing the urine in order to determine whether it contains abnormal substances indicative of disease. The most significant substances normally absent from urine and detected by urinalysis are protein, glucose, acetone, blood, pus, casts and crystals.

**Vaccinations**
The introduction of a substance into the body to produce immunity to a specific disease.
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</tr>
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<td><strong>Abdomen</strong></td>
<td>The portion of the body between the thorax and the pelvis containing the abdominal cavity.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Artery</strong></td>
<td>A vessel through which blood passes away from the heart to the various parts of the body.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiac</strong></td>
<td>Pertaining to the heart.</td>
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<td><strong>Cassette</strong></td>
<td>Container that holds the intensifying screens and the film.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cranial</strong></td>
<td>Pertaining to the cranium or to the head end of the body.</td>
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<td><strong>Dorsal</strong></td>
<td>Directed toward or situated on the back surface, the surface facing away from the ground; opposite the ventral.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dosimeter</strong></td>
<td>Device worn outside the lead apron, usually at collar, that measures the amount of scattered radiation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fracture</strong></td>
<td>A break in the continuity of bone.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hemorrhage</strong></td>
<td>The escape of blood from a ruptured vessel. Can be external, internal, or into the skin and other tissues. Blood from an artery is bright red in color and comes in spurts; that from a vein is dark red and comes in a steady flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lateral</strong></td>
<td>1. Denoting a position farther from the median plane or midline of the body or a structure; the side or outside. 2. Pertaining to a side.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lead Apron</strong></td>
<td>Worn when radiographing animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medial</strong></td>
<td>Denoting a position toward the median plane or the midline of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oblique</strong></td>
<td>Situated in a slanting position, neither transverse nor longitudinal.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Radiograph</strong></td>
<td>The film produced by radiography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ventral</strong></td>
<td>1. Pertaining to the abdomen or to any venter. 2. Directed toward or situated on the belly surface; opposite of dorsal.</td>
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**Anal sacs (glands)**

A pair of sacs between the internal and external anal sphincter on either side at the mucocutaneous junction of the anus in carnivores. These sacs are subject to hypersecretion, ductal blockage, impaction and abscess formation which may necessitate surgical removal. Discomfort associated with disease may give rise to “scooting”, rubbing or licking of the anal area in dogs.

**Dip**

Solution, commonly sodium arsenate, rotenone, synthetic pyrethroids, and organophosphorus preparations used during bathing of animals to kill external parasites such as fleas, ticks and mites.

**Disinfection**

The act of destroying infection-producing organisms. Disinfectants are usually applied to inanimate objects since they are too strong to be used on living tissues. Chemical disinfectants are not always effective against spore-forming bacteria or viruses.

**Isolation**

1. The physiological separation of a part, as by tissue culture or by interposition of inert material;
2. The segregation of patients with a communicable disease;
3. The successive propagation of a growth of microorganisms until a pure culture is obtained;
4. The chemical extraction of an unknown substance in pure form from a tissue.
Abortion: Premature expulsion from the uterus of the products of conception; termination of pregnancy before the fetus is viable.

Bile: A clear yellow or orange fluid produced by the liver. It is concentrated and stored in the gallbladder, and is poured into the small intestine via the bile ducts when needed for digestion.

Brachycephalic: Having a short wide head. A few breeds considered brachycephalic breeds include Boston terrier, bulldog, Pekingese, pug, Shih Tzu.

Diarrhea: Rapid movement of fecal matter through the intestine resulting in poor absorption of water, nutritive elements and electrolytes, and producing abnormally frequent evacuation of watery droppings.

Dysplasia: An abnormality of development; in pathology an alteration in size, shape and organization of adult cells.

Euthanasia: 1. An easy or painless death.
2. The deliberate ending of life of a suffering animal.
Anesthetic
An agent used to cause a loss of feeling or sensation.

Castration
Excision of the gonads (testicles), rendering a male animal incapable of reproduction.

Cesarean Section
Delivery of a fetus by incision through the abdominal wall and uterine wall.

Declaw
Surgical removal of the claws of felines and canines. Not typically performed on canines. Also called onychectomy.

Hemostate
An instrument for constricting a blood vessel to check the flow or escape of blood.

Intubation
The insertion of a tube, as into the larynx. Generally the procedure is done to allow for drainage, to maintain an open airway, or for the administration of anesthetics or oxygen.

Neuter
To desex an animal. Castration (male) and ovariohysterectomy (female) are the usual procedures.

Ovariohysterectomy (OHE)
Surgical excision of the ovaries and the uterus, used as a means of preventing pregnancy and ovarian cyclicity, and for removal of a diseased uterus. Also known as “spay.”

Scalpel
A small straight knife usually with a convex edge used for surgical incision.

Scissors
Cutting instruments consisting of two opposing blades pivoted centrally.

Spay
A procedure to remove the ovaries, rendering a female animal incapable of reproduction.

Sterile
1. Non fertile; barren; not producing young.
2. Aseptic; not producing or free from living microorganisms.
**BID**  A term used in directions for medications meaning “to give twice daily” or every 12 hours.

**Bolus**  A round mass or a very large pill-shaped tablet for administering to a large animal.

**Dehydration**  The state when the body loses more water than it takes in. There is a negative fluid balance, so that the circulating blood volume decreases and tissue fluids are reduced and tissues are depleted of fluids.

**Hydrotherapy**  The external use of water in the treatment of disease and injury.

**Hypodermic**  1. Beneath the skin; injected into subcutaneous tissues.
2. A hypodermic, or subcutaneous, injection; a hypodermic syringe.

**Intradermal (ID)**  Within the principle layer of skin (dermis) between the epidermis and the subcutaneous tissue.

**Intramuscular (IM)**  Within the substance of a muscle.

**Intravenous (IV)**  Within a vein.

**Lethargic**  Drowsy or seemingly indifferent.

**Malnutrition**  The term used to describe the condition caused by a diet that contains all of the essential nutrients but in suboptimal amounts; an intermediate stage to starvation.

**Parenteral**  Not through the alimentary canal, e.g. by subcutaneous, intramuscular, intrasternal or intravenous injection.

**SID**  A term used in directions for medications meaning “to give or apply once daily” or every 24 hours.

**Subcutaneous (SQ)**  Situated or occurring beneath the layers of the skin.

**TID**  A term used in directions for medications meaning “to give or apply three times daily” or every 8 hours.

**Topical**  Pertaining to a particular area, as a topical medicinal applied to a certain area of the skin and affecting only the area to which it is applied.
Antibiotic
A chemical substance produced by a microorganism that has the capacity, in dilute solutions, to kill (biocidal activity) or inhibit the growth (biostatic activity) of other microorganisms.

Antitoxin
An antibody to a toxin that binds specifically with the toxin to neutralize the effects of the toxin.

Carcinogen
A substance that causes cancer.

Dewormer
An agent used to destroy worms. Also known as anthelmintic.

Fetus
The developing young in the uterus, specifically the unborn offspring in the postembryonic period, after major anatomical structures have been outlined.

Gallbladder
The pear-shaped reservoir for bile attached to the visceral surface or between the lobes of the liver in all domestic animal species except the horse.

Hormone
A chemical transmitter substance produced by the cells in the endocrine system and transported by the bloodstream to the cells and organs on which it has a specific regulatory effect.

Toxin
A poison, especially a protein or conjugated protein produced by certain animals, some higher plants, and pathogenic bacteria.